

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free: thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph nigh."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1843.

"THE LIBERTY PARTY."

We made some remarks yesterday upon those who style themselves "the Liberty Party," and set up as the basis of their organization a movement which must, if successful, certainly and inevitably eventuate in the destruction of the Constitution and of the Union. What must we think of men who thus band together? They nominate and call upon their followers to support a candidate for President of the United States. If elected, (as they know he cannot be,) he would, before he could enter upon the duties of his station, be required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and yet, if we understand their doctrines, they would require him to violate the Constitution, or do all in his power to abrogate it, and thus to perjure himself.

The "Liberty Party"—a fraudulent name, which they have no business with—as we understand their principles and objects, go as far beyond ordinary Abolitionists, such men as Mr. Giddings, Mr. Adams, Mr. Slade, and others, as they go beyond the friends of colonization, and oppose them, politically, with as much strenuousness as they do anybody else, even anti-Abolitionists. They recognise nobody as Abolitionists who will not concur with them in all their ultra doctrines; who will not go for abolishing slavery at the South at once, and at every cost and hazard. They avow their object to be, to form a great Northern party, which shall force their plans into execution. To effect this, they declare it necessary first to break up the Whig party, because that party stands in their way. They look not to the great questions of vital importance to the country which are now pending before the people for their decision; they care not whether the country enjoys a sound currency or no currency at all; whether the labor of the country finds profitable employment, or whether the laborers of the North starve for want of employment. No; they and their children may suffer—may go hungry and naked, it is no concern of theirs; all they think of is the glorious achievement of setting free the blacks of the South, who are now far better fed, clothed, and provided for, and infinitely happier, than the free blacks at the North, and even some of the whites; and who, were the bonds which now connect them with the whites at the South severed, would be the most miserable and pitiable set of beings in this country.

It is ever the case that ignorance is rash and headstrong, because it sees not, and knows not the difficulties it has to encounter, nor the evils that must result from its folly. We see this axiom illustrated in the course of the "Liberty party"; they know nothing of the real relation between the white man and the black at the South, nor of the true condition of the latter; they only know that they themselves would think their condition intolerable were they slaves; and so it would be; but it does not follow that the black man, who has been born to this condition, who has been reared in the family of his master, and feels more like one of his children than like what these men suppose him to be, feels as they would. Let us not be misunderstood; we are not defending the institution nor approving it; we are only showing the folly and mischief of the course these reckless men are pursuing, and we wish to caution well meaning Whigs from being drawn into that party by its specious name and the false pretences of its leaders. We would exhort them to look to consequences; we cannot believe they are prepared to sever the Union rather than not attain the object they profess to have in view; nor can we believe them so wicked as to endanger that Union, without the hope of obtaining their object, after all the mischief they shall have committed.

The course the "Liberty party" are pursuing, their obstinacy in refusing to unite with the friends of the country to sustain men who sustain the great measures upon which depend the prosperity of the country, is the only obstacle to the triumph of the conservative principle and party of the country over the destructive principle and party; and knowing this, their leaders, who belong to the latter, will double their diligence to increase their followers, and also to induce them to stand by their distinctive organization. We wish their purposes to be known.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of the President was communicated to the two Houses of Congress yesterday, at half-past one o'clock, and occupied one hour in reading. As a state paper its style is far from that dignity, strength, and terseness, which should characterize a document of that kind. It has the usual fault of all Executive messages, length and diffusiveness. Some of the topics presented to the notice of Congress are highly important, and will excite the public mind; we allude to that part of it which speaks of Mexico and Texas. In the position taken, that it is time the war between these two countries had ceased, we doubt not the country will concur. Occupying the position the United States does on this continent, she has a right to assume and ought to maintain this tone towards the others; both humanity and justice demand that she shall interfere and protect the weak, who are yet strong enough to maintain their independence, against the perpetual aggressions and hostilities of the strong. Mexico revolted from the mother country, as Texas revolted from her; both declared and maintained their independence, and Spain has as good a right now to claim the former as one of her colonies, as Mexico has to claim the sovereignty of Texas. The President, it will be seen, recommends the establishment of a sort of Government Bank. In other words, he asks the privilege to issue Treasury notes of five dollars, for the purpose of furnishing a currency to the country. We can hardly suppose the majority in Congress are prepared to grant such a request at this time, after having expended so much virtuous indignation upon banks and paper money, and made such a poth about hard money, metallic currency, and so forth.

The fiscal affairs of the country, it appears, are not quite in so flourishing condition, or the Treasury quite as plenteous as could be desired.

THE TARIFF.

A portion of the Locofoco party in Congress are pledged to their constituents to attempt to obtain a repeal of the present Tariff. If they neglect to do this, they run the hazard of losing their States at the next election, and if they attempt it, they will strengthen its friends in other sections of the country. They have professed hostility to it upon the stump at home, and if they were sincere in their professions and promises, they must endeavor to obtain its repeal. Seeing in what a position they are placed, they may attempt to excuse themselves from action by alleging that they can do nothing, because a majority of the Senate are in favor of the law as it is. Let them make no such excuse, for it will not avail them: we are not sure a majority of the Senate would oppose an amendment, or even a repeal of the present Tariff, if the popular branch of the Government, composed of members who come fresh from the people, should approve it. Senators may not feel disposed to stand in the way of a measure called for by the people; at least those who have promised to procure a repeal of the law have no right to assume that they would, and make such an assumption an excuse for not fulfilling their promises, or at least an attempt to do so. This rule will not avail them: let us see if they were in earnest, or only playing the demagogue with the people. Let us see.

THE WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We wish that something of the spirit of organization which exists in the city of Philadelphia could be universally diffused throughout Pennsylvania. There is, in truth, enough of zeal and means in Philadelphia to animate the whole State, were it properly directed. We are much afraid that too little attention is given by the Whigs of the city to the wants and condition of the party in remote sections of the State. We observed in the late election in Pennsylvania, that in some counties there were actually no ballots printed for Whig Canal commissioners and State officers. This certainly was a great oversight, and indicates a disorganization that we are very certain exists in no other State in the Union. Several counties also have no Whig presses, no Whig committees, and exhibit no signs of a Whig party whatever. How the Whigs expect to carry Pennsylvania for Mr. Clay, with the party in such disarray, we are at a loss to understand. Public meetings are one thing, and organization is another.

We suggest to the committees in Philadelphia the necessity of raising Whig committees, and establishing presses in every county. We can remember the time when the counties of Lycoming and Clinton had no Whig paper, and how constantly the handful of Whigs there were beaten by their more sagacious opponents. A year or two since, a few leading men, for the first time, displayed the Whig standard, and established an active and influential organ. Since that time, the Whig force has been growing in numbers every year, until it has now swollen to a magnitude formidable enough to be called a powerful party. In the late election, the district, in which these counties lie, was entirely revolutionized, and a Whig Congressman elected. We are satisfied similar results would follow similar efforts everywhere else.

We hope the Whigs of Philadelphia will look to these things in time, and secure such desirable ends. That a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania are for Mr. Clay, we have no doubt, but we shall not expect to see that majority obtained, until a Whig press and a Whig committee exists in every county of the State.

THE ONE-HOUR RULE.

Few measures were ever more abused by opponents than was the one-hour rule adopted by the Whigs of the 27th Congress, by the Locofoco presses and stump orators. Never was a more salutary measure adopted. It saved thousands and thousands to the country, expedited business by preventing senseless gabblers from wantonly, senselessly consuming the time of the House, and it taught members to compress and condense their remarks—to say more in a shorter space of time. No credit was given the Whigs, or at least no adequate credit, for this measure, by their own party, though they were so much abused for it by their opponents.

But what have we seen? The highest compliment paid to it by those who endeavored to make political capital out of it before the people. The Locos retain the rule, and as a reason for doing so, admit that it is one of the best measures of economy ever passed! This is enough. We are glad they retain it, and rejoice that they are compelled to admit that all they have said against it is sheer falsehood, and uttered merely for effect upon the people.

At any rate, we are glad the one-hour rule is sustained; we thank Mr. Cave Johnson for his eulogy upon it; we shall now have no one, two, three, or four-day speeches as we had formerly.

MR. BOTTS.

We observed this gentleman in the House of Representatives on Monday. He is here for the purpose, and with the full determination to contest the seat of Mr. J. W. Jones, now Speaker.

MR. GILMER.

Notwithstanding the late information that Mr. Goggin has three majorities, by the official return, over Mr. Gilmer, that gentleman has taken his seat in the House. He does not look confident and bold, however, but rather like one who held on by one hand only, and with a very weak grip with that. Mr. Gilmer had better have been defeated than hold his seat by the tenure he does; and if he holds on in violation of justice and honor, we greatly mistake the character of his constituents if he returns here again soon.

JAMES K. POLK.

This distinguished gentleman, having been sadly beaten in his own State for Governor, is disposed to try his power and popularity in a larger field, and with that view has been nominated by his friends, a Locofoco Convention at Nashville, as a candidate for Vice President. While on the stump together, Governor Jones used, after declaring that he was for Clay first, Clay last, and Clay all the time for President, to annoy Mr. Polk by calling upon him to declare who he was for President, and then not to be too modest to tell the people who he was for first, last, and all the time for Vice President.

Correction.—In the article headed "The Liberty Party" yesterday, second and third lines from the top, for "thus virtually," read "theoretically."

HIT WHERE IT HURTS.

Ritchie, the Globe, the Bay State Democrat, and other leading Locofoco organs, begin to talk about political mummeries and con campaigns again, and speak with alarm of the Clay Clubs which are forming in every part of the country. We did not know the value of the Clubs before; but when the enemy begins to repair and strengthen in a particular part of his wall, we can easily judge where the weakest point is, and where the balls have done most mischief. Keep up the fire in the same place; let Clay Clubs be formed in every town and village; and in every Clay Club let there be young men of good voice. You understand? There are capital songs to be had.

We learn from the Baltimore papers of yesterday that Adam Horn was on Monday sentenced to receive the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of his wife. The address of Judge Magruder on the occasion, is a feeling and eloquent production; but little impression, however, seemed to be made upon the prisoner, though the judges and visitors were deeply affected by the scene.

LINSEED OIL AND PUTTY.—5 bbls first rate Linseed Oil; 1000 lbs Putty. Just received and for sale at **GILMAN'S** Drug Store.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—German and French Cologne Water, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs, assorted Extracts &c. &c. Just received at **GILMAN'S** Drug Store.

BRITISH LUSTRE.—200 lbs. British Lustre, for cleaning Stoves and Grates, just received at **GILMAN'S** (late Todd's) Drug Store.

CAMPHINE OIL, GLASSES, AND WICKS.—I have this day received a fresh supply of the above. **Z. D. GILMAN.**

WINDSOR GLASS of all sizes, and at very reduced prices, can be had for cash at **GILMAN'S** Drug Store.

APOTHECARIES' HALL MAGNESIA, superior, in every respect, to the common calcined, and quite equal to the celebrated Henry's Magnesia, and at a less price. A fresh supply of the above just received at **GILMAN'S** Drug Store.

CHOICE MADEIRA WINE.—The subscriber has for sale, at moderate prices, at the Exchange Hotel on C street, wines of the following celebrated importations: Ceylon, imported in 1834, in the ship Henry Clay Black Warrior, also via India, in 1840 Reserve, from the Parish of San Martin direct. All from the House of Messrs. J. Howard March & Co. of Madeira, and in bottles. **THOMPSON TYLER.**

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1843.

SENATE.

Among the newly arrived members present today, we noticed Messrs. Sevier, Bayard, McDuffie, and Berrien.

As soon as the journal was read,

The Clerk of the House of Representatives reported to the Senate that the House was organized, had chosen J. W. Jones, of Virginia, Speaker, and was ready to proceed to business; also, that they had appointed a committee, Messrs. Ingersoll and Wise, to join a committee from the Senate, and wait upon the President to inform him that they were ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

Mr. PHELPS moved the appointment of a similar committee, by the Chair, on the part of the Senate.

Mr. TAPPAN submitted a resolution for adding a joint rule to empower the Committee on the Library to superintend all purchases of books, &c.

Mr. WOODBURY presented resolutions from the State of New Hampshire on the subject of General Jackson's fine, which he moved should lie upon the table and be printed until occasion occurred for acting upon the subject.

Mr. BAYARD sent a resolution to the Chair for suspending the operation of the 24th rule, so far as to allow the Chair to appoint the standing committees for the session; which was agreed to.

Mr. MERRICK gave notice that, at the earliest practical moment, he should introduce a bill to reduce the rates of postage, and regulate the transportation of the mail in the United States.

After an interval of some half hour, Mr. PHELPS came in and announced that the committee appointed to wait upon the President had performed this service, and received for answer that the President would make the usual communication immediately.

After another interval, Mr. JOHN TYLER, jr., came in with a Message from the President of the United States, and the same was read by the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. SEVIER moved that the Message and accompanying documents be printed, for the use of the Senate.

Mr. EVANS suggested that there was no printer.

Mr. SEVIER said he hoped they were not to depart from the usual custom.

Mr. EVANS replied no, not at all.

It was then *Resolved*, That 3,000 copies of the message, and 1,500 copies of the message and documents, in addition to the usual number, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD then moved that the Senate do now proceed to elect a printer for the 28th Congress. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KING thought this election was premature, and that a particular day was fixed by the rules for this election.

Mr. BAYARD did not know how this was; but his motion had certainly passed.

The Chair found, by reference to the rules, that no day was set apart for this purpose.

The Senate proceeded to ballot; and the result was that Gales & Seaton were elected, these gentlemen receiving 23 votes and Blair & Rives 17.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the journal was read, several additional members were sworn in.

Mr. BARNARD moved the amendment of the journal, so as to incorporate the paper presented by him yesterday in reference to the elections by general ticket. Mr. B. was surprised not to find it there. A motion had been submitted in this important case, acted upon by the House, and yet no notice of it was found on the journal. This was not, he believed, according to the precedent in the New Jersey case. The minority had conducted with great forbearance in this matter, having declined to interrupt the organization, but they now demanded that their views should form a part of the journal.

Mr. DROMGOOLE considered the motion as extraordinary, and not in order; if allowed, the opinions of any gentleman might become a part of the journal.

Mr. HARLSON, of Georgia, (one of the general ticket members,) also objected to seeing this paper upon the journal; he came here, he said, under the broad seal of his State, &c.

Mr. NORRIS, of New Hampshire, (another of the spurious members,) said he came here under the broad banner of the Constitution. He neither asked Congress to divide New Hampshire into districts, nor direct her to do it.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Indiana, had said when this law was passed, he hoped to live to spurn and trample it under foot, &c.

Mr. RAYNER observed that gentlemen were departing from the question before the House—a momentous one it was—the boldest act of nullification the country has ever witnessed. Gentlemen have sworn, said Mr. R., upon the Holy Evangelists to support the Constitution, and that instrument requires this House to keep a journal of its proceedings; the motion was to incorporate the business of this House upon the journal.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, said there was no disposition to evade a discussion of this subject, they were ready to meet it; but he objected to making this paper a part of the journal.

The debate was here interrupted by the entrance of the private Secretary of the President with the Message, which the Clerk read to the House, occupying about an hour therein.

Mr. WISE then moved the printing of fifteen thousand extra copies of the message and accompanying documents.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON moved ten thousand, and testified some anxiety as to whom the benefit of the job would fall.

An amendment was moved that the printing should be done by the printers to the House when the same were appointed.

Mr. BELSER, of Alabama, took up the question, and began to talk about the vast importance of this Message, in connexion with the cotton-growing interest, the Texas question, &c.

Mr. BARNARD called the gentleman to order.

After some little debate upon the particular number which should be printed, it was finally resolved that 10,000 copies should be printed, with the accompanying documents appended, and the usual number without these—the job to be executed by the printer to be elected. The House then adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS.

OLD BULL.—For the last ten days we have read the most extravagant ecstasies in the New York papers on this distinguished artist; lauding the sweetness, purity, and richness of the tones, which, with superhuman skill, he draws from the violin. Can he not be induced to visit the Metropolis, and that, speedily? for we know of more than one *lady faire* who is dying to hear him.

THE TEMPERANCE FAIR, at Carusi's saloon, we are pleased to observe, continues to draw the young gentlemen. This is as it should be; for, where the fair is, there should the young men be also.

UNRULY BOYS.—We have been requested to notice a gang of unruly boys, or more appropriately speaking, young men, who nightly assemble at the corner of H and 7th streets, and by their rude behaviour and indecent remarks are a great annoyance to the neighborhood, as well as the passers by. We take occasion to point out a similar nuisance, which exists every Sunday evening on the south-west corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue. Will the Auxiliary Guard be about?

THE UNION GUARDS, Capt. Harkness, paraded through our streets yesterday, and presented quite a soldierly appearance. Their drilling and excellent discipline reflect much credit on their officers.

OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS.—Members of Congress, and strangers visiting the city, would do well to consult our columns before making purchases; as every article that can be needed, either for luxury or necessity, is there set forth. Our friends will confer a favor by sending in their advertisements as early in the afternoon as possible.

ALDEN'S ADJUSTABLE PEN HOLDER.—This paragraph is written with the aid of the abovementioned Yankee invention. If the reader could see our manuscript, what a beautiful and legible one it is, he would doubtless be of our opinion, that it is decidedly the best holder we have yet seen for metallic pens.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

INDIAN QUEEN (BROWN'S) HOTEL.
John N. Watkins, Annapolis; Benjamin Warman, Conn.; J. Van Zant, Texas; Theophilus Fisk, Obadiah Griffin, Andrew Byers, and Wm. J. Barksdale, Va.; E. Hart, N. Y.; Joseph Sturgis, Ga.; L. Myers, and C. Colton, N. Y.; G. W. McLean, N. J.

CITY (FULLER'S) HOTEL.
Mrs. Madison and daughter, Baltimore, Md.; A. C. Marsh, N. Y.; E. L. Handy, U. S. A.; Dr. Southgate, U. S. A.

EUROPEAN (GALABURN'S) HOTEL.
Henry Rohen, Va.; John K. Kane, Philadelphia.

EXCHANGE (TYLER'S) HOTEL.
Mr. McLelland, Richmond; Miss S. S. Tyree, do.; Wm. H. Attree, N. Y.; Master Guignon, Richmond.

TEMPERANCE (BEER'S) HOTEL.
Edwin Meeds, Richmond; Charles Raymond and sister, Philad.; Philip Bazza, N. J.; J. Milton Thayer, Baltimore; R. E. Homer, N. Y.; Daniel Willis, Jr., N. J.; John Rucker, Lynchburg, Va.

VIRGINIA (SWEETING'S) HOTEL.
C. L. Harris, N. Y.; S. Legrans, Penn.; D. H. Creigh, Boston; Dr. Boyle, Md.; Isaac Greer, Baltimore.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday evening, the 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, Mr. FREDERICK P. SIOUSSA, to Miss HARRIET L. SLOAN, both of this city.
On Monday evening, 4th inst., by the Rev. Charles A. Davis, Mr. CHARLES W. PEITIT, to Miss GERTRUDE CROGGON, both of this city.

DEATH.

In this city, on Monday, 4th inst., at the residence of T. F. Semmes, Esq., MARY EUGENIA, in the 12th year of her age, second daughter of Dr. B. J. and Emily Semmes, of Piscataway, Prince George's county, Md.

MARINE JOUROS.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN.

DECEMBER 5, 1843.

ARRIVED.

Packet steamer Columbia, Guyther, Baltimore, to W. Smoot, and freight for the District.

Schr. Col. De Rust, Applegate, 48 hours from Havre de Grace, with timber, to Miller & Duvall.

Schr. Medium, Eldredge, from Boston, with assorted cargo to the master.

Schr. Boston, Jones, from Port Deposit, with lumber, to Joseph Libbey.

Schr. Chief, Van Name, from New York, with freight, to E. & J. F. Pickrell.

SAILED.

Packet steamer Columbia, Guyther, for Baltimore.

Schr. Alexandria, Lewis, for New York.

Schr. Catharine Martha, Adams, for Havre de Grace.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—TIMOTHY DIVISION, No. 1, meets every Wednesday evening at Buckingham's room, C street, between 10th and 11th, occupying Carusi's saloon. Brothers visiting the city are respectfully invited to attend.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
MISS M. J. ASHWOOD, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, has just opened a splendid assortment of WINTER MILLINERY. She hopes her old customers will give her a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec 6-1w

O. FISH & CO.

HATTERS, Nos. 1 AND 2 BROWN'S HOTEL, Manufacturers and Importers.

Will offer for sale and exhibition this day an assortment of Hats from Laville & Pomeroy, Rue Simon-le-Francois. dec 5-3uf